



COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD

DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE HORTICULTURE HORSES CATTLE SHEEP SWINE

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GOLMAN'S RURAL WORLD

NORMAN J. COLMAN, Editor.

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All letters should be addressed to COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, 721 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo. Advertising rates furnished on application. Advertisers will find the RURAL WORLD one of the best advertising mediums of its class in the United States. D. A. Watts, Traveling Representative, P. O. address Lebanon, Mo.

India is again afflicted with a terrible famine that extends over an area surpassing the worst fears. The Viceroy says they are now facing a cattle, water and food scarcity of a terrible character. About 3,500,000 persons, he continues, are already receiving relief. While in 1897 the world shared India's sorrow and contributed hundreds of thousands of pounds towards the relief fund, the Viceroy pointed out India now would have to struggle alone, for the thoughts of every Englishman in the world were centered on South Africa. It would be the duty of the government to pursue the task of saving millions of lives and not spend its last rupee if necessary to do so.

Were it not for what follows later in LeRoy Gardner's very thoughtful article on "Mental Training for the Farmer," on this page, we would be inclined to take strong exception to one of his statements. He says: "Their life is a dull routine; there is a sameness and a tameness about it, a paucity of subjects for contemplation most dangerous to mental integrity." We presume, of course, that Mr. Gardner intends to be understood as implying that in the absence of mental training and the awakening for which he pleads, there is the dull routine, sameness, tameness and paucity of subjects for contemplation which he deprecates. Given that mental awakening there is nowhere else in the world such an abundance or variety of food for the mind as on the farm.

We join with Mr. Gardner in pleading for more and better mental training for farmers; for more consideration of their needs in connection with the public schools, particularly those of the rural districts, so that when they come to engage in the business of farming it will not be to them a dull routine, a mere animal existence, but one in which they are the manipulators of the mightiest forces of nature, co-workers with nature's God in myriads of mysteries. Surely He who painted the lily and wrapped in each tiny seed the spark of perpetuity did not intend that the man into whose keeping these wonders were given should be other than the noblest of His creatures.

THE FIRE FIEND IN ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis was visited by a very disastrous fire last Sunday, Feb. 4. One fireman was killed and several others severely injured while fighting the fire, and nearly \$2,000,000 worth of property was destroyed. Among the firms injured were two large seed houses, the Plant Seed Company and the Schler-Cornell Seed Company, which are advertisers in this column. Last our readers may assume that orders for seed sent to these firms cannot, under the circumstances, be filled, we take occasion to assure them that they need have no such fears. The firm's reserve stocks in warehouses were unharmed and will enable them to fill all orders with but little delay.

THE KENTUCKY SITUATION.

A deplorable condition of affairs has lately been existing in Kentucky, growing out of the state election last November. W. S. Taylor, the Republican candidate for Governor, was declared elected by the Election Board and a certificate of election was accordingly issued to Mr. Taylor, and he was inaugurated as Governor. Mr. William Goebel, the Democratic candidate for Governor and author of the election law in force, contested Mr. Taylor's election and a bitter political battle was in progress when Mr. Goebel was shot by an unknown and hidden assassin, dying after a few days' struggle for life that aroused deep and widespread sympathy. Before death came the legislature suspended further contest proceedings and declared Mr. Goebel elected Governor. In the meantime the terrible tragedy had developed such excitement and danger of riot and further bloodshed that Governor Taylor adjourned the legislature to meet again Feb. 8 at London, Ky. At this writing it is reported that the party leaders have effected a compromise, the proclamation convening the legislature at London will be recalled, the legislature will reconvene at Frankfort, and the election contest will be further considered. Governor Taylor agreeing to abide by the decisions reached by the legislature and the courts.

A NEW NATURE STUDY BOOK.

"Stories of Insect Life," the second of a series by Mary E. Murtfeldt and Clarence Moore Weed, is a particularly interesting and valuable book for children. The life histories of the insects from which children turn screaming with fright is so fascinatingly presented that they read like fairy tales; yet the facts regarding the stings, moths, worms and caterpillars are told in a manner to invite the child's at-

SPECIAL OFFER.

While the regular subscription price for the RURAL WORLD will remain at one dollar per year, yet, in order to more than double our present circulation for the year 1900 we have determined for a brief period to allow all of our present subscribers to renew their subscriptions by sending the name of a NEW subscriber with their own for one dollar—thus getting two papers for one year for only one dollar. In all cases, however, the additional name or names must be new subscribers. Renewals will not be received at fifty cents, except when accompanied by a new subscriber. Two NEW subscribers at the same time, however, will be received for one year for one dollar. New subscribers can also send additional new subscribers on the same terms. This is below the actual cost of the paper. But so anxious are we to have the RURAL WORLD enter tens of thousands of new homes that we are willing to make this low offer. We know the RURAL WORLD is doing a grand work in uplifting the farmer, and we are more than anxious that its benefits shall be extended to the widest limits, hence this special offer. We hope to have 100,000 subscribers on our list for 1900.

tention and to awaken new interest. RURAL WORLD readers feel well acquainted with Miss Murtfeldt of Kirkwood, Mo., who has long been known as an authority in entomology, and Mr. Weed has a national reputation as an entomologist. Their united efforts have given a book to the children that is of great value. What a delightful gift for a child it would be. Teachers should give this little book a careful review. It will help them to solve the problem of how to interest many a so-called "dull boy." Books do much to form habits of thought. When considering a list of books include in it this "Stories of Insect Life," published by Ginn & Co., Boston, Mass.

THE CENSUS TAKER IS COMING.

It is hoped and expected that the census to be taken this year will be the most comprehensive that has ever been taken in the United States. Especial pains, we understand, will be taken to gather full and accurate agricultural data. These census statistics will doubtless be of very great value as a source of practical everyday information. They must be gathered, however, largely from the individual farmers, and their value will, in great measure, be determined by the accuracy of the replies given to the census takers. It would be well if farmers everywhere would give some thought to this matter and be prepared to answer all questions as to acreage and yield of crops, number and value of live stock and prices of farm products. Do not wait until the census taker puts in an appearance before putting on the thinking cap. He may come when you are very busy and can little afford to stop and figure it all out. Now is a good time to get all the facts about which inquiry will be made, well in mind and put on paper where they can be readily referred to.

Let the older boys and girls help you in this matter. Few of them will even remember the last census taker's visit, hence it will be a new experience, a new source of knowledge. Take occasion to explain to them what the census is, its purposes and how, in general, it is taken. Then with their assistance take an account of stock and products on hand, and of what has been sold during the past year and prices obtained, acres of land devoted to each crop, yield in bushels per acre, poultry on hand and sold, apiarian stock and product, etc.

WHO SHALL DO THE CHORES?

Chores are regarded as the "light work" of the farm, and father sees no reason why the boys can't do them, and hence this work is delegated to the boys. Feeding the calves, throwing corn to the hogs, taking the young stock to water and similar work can be done by the boys, while father is loading or unloading straw or hay, hauling fodder, plowing, cutting the wood or doing work that is too heavy for the tender muscles of the young men. The apportionment of labor is well-meeting, is it not? The feeding is not being satisfactorily done, the stock not carefully watered, and instead of that rapid growth and development which result from judicious watering and feeding of the young stock, there is the stunted, bow-backed calf or the gaunt, dwarfed colt. At the feed box and watering trough the young animal indicates what are its capabilities to make money for its owner, and can the immature judgment of the half-grown boy be relied upon to determine whether "bossey" is making sufficient growth for feed given? The growing lad does not always understand the need of

regularity in feeding. He grows impatient because "Old Brindle's" calf is such a slow drinker, he loses his temper because of the antics of that nervous, high-strung calf that causes him a long tramp, and his treatment of this "torment" is usually harsh.

Where boys have such chores to do, they should be carefully instructed regarding all the details of the work given them and made cognizant of the losses accruing from any neglect. The best results will be secured when the boy is given a calf or colt of his own as a reward for his labor in caring for the others. Don't call it John's calf or Tom's colt, and when it is sold pocket the proceeds. You may forget, but John and Tom will always remember. But best results will be secured if the most intelligent member of the household of mature judgment will do the chore. Let the boys do the work with you under your supervision; you having the fullest conception of this important part of the farm work.

THE STATE FAIR.

In a recent issue the Mexico (Mo.) "Intelligencer" strongly urges the importance of the Missouri State Fair and the need for the next legislature to make ample provision for putting this great enterprise on its feet. "Once established, the people will realize the vast benefits to be derived from the enterprise and will liberally maintain it."

"Northeast Missouri did not advocate a state fair for selfish local interests. This section wants to see a great state fair which will benefit every section and every interest. To this end northeast Missouri will solidly favor liberal aid to the state fair and will gladly co-operate with all other sections in making the enterprise worthy our magnificent commonwealth."

MENTAL TRAINING FOR THE FARMER.

Editor RURAL WORLD: It should not be matter for surprise that more farmers become insane in proportion to their number than the members of any other profession, when we consider the extent to which their muscles are taxed at the expense of the brain. Their life is a dull routine; there is a sameness and tameness about it, a paucity of subjects for contemplation most dangerous to mental integrity. The proper remedy against the sad effects of a plodding routine existence is increased mental activity, a more harmonious exercise of muscle and mind. It is a sad truth that the majority of young farmers grow up like ill weeds, untrained, uncultured, untaught in the natural and physical sciences, for studying which they have so ample opportunities. Declining too often on the level of debasing pleasures, they refuse the sweets of literature and the delights of knowledge, and are left without an aspiration beyond the acquisition of wealth or the mere continuance of animal existence. Never taught to respect their profession, what marvel that they should not esteem it the most important as well as the most interesting and the most delightful that can occupy the attention of a mind rightly constituted and properly educated; that the study of its principles and their judicious application to practice afford scope for every faculty to the fullest extent; that it is in truth a profession worthy the mental powers of any man, be he ever so intellectual.

No problems which task the powers of the mathematician, no points of law which plague the lawyer, no questions of medicine which bother the doctor, are half as difficult, half as instructive, or half as important as are the problems of agriculture. Instead of regarding it as a drudgery and unworthy the attention of the clever sons of farmers, if they could view it aright, they would see in their profession a wide and promising field for scientific research, an arena in which to exercise and task their mental powers, and one in which distinction may be attained, and that more worthily than through the real drudgery of professions of very questionable utility.

LE ROY GARDNER.

Ripley Co., Mo.

LIKES THE RURAL WORLD.

Mrs. Thomas' Plea for the Birds.

Dear RURAL WORLD: I write a few words of appreciation to let you know that we like you as well as ever. I have just read Mrs. Thomas' plea for the birds and like it very much. Had it not been for the notice of the article on the first page I might have missed it.

GARRIE W. TRIPLETT.

Scotland, Mo.

The RURAL WORLD thanks Mrs. Triplett for her words of appreciation. It receives many similar messages, and they encourage and stimulate us to increased efforts to make the RURAL WORLD a welcome visitor in the farm homes. We are glad Mrs. Thomas' article was so missed. It was evidently read with deep interest by many. We have before us on an How can our native birds be protected? called out by Mrs. Thomas' article, which will appear in an early issue. In the meantime we trust RURAL WORLD readers will put their brains to work on this great problem and let us see if it cannot be solved.

TRIUMPHS AND WONDERS

Of the Nineteenth Century

Is a work whose title fully explains the character of the book. It is a most valuable compilation of the achievements of this wonderful nineteenth century. Specialists in the several branches of sciences and art have treated their specific lines of activity so the subject matter has an additional value because it is authoritative. Agricultural topics are treated by such well known writers as Dr. H. W. Wiley, Chief Chemist U. S. Department of Agriculture, who tells of the century's progress in chemistry; Major Henry E. Alvord, Chief of Dairy Division U. S. Department of Agriculture, whose theme is Progress in Dairy Farming; Dr. D. E. Salmon, Chief of Bureau of Animal Industry, who shows what progress has been made in Domestic Animals; H. B. Van Deman, late Fomologist of the Department of Agriculture, whose subject is Fruit Culture; Thomas Mehan, who tells the story of the development among flowers and ornamental plants; Waldo F. Brown, who tells the century's progress in general farming.

We were particularly interested in the agricultural subjects presented in the volume, these of course comprise but a comparatively small part of the work. It is a resume of the world's knowledge up-to-date, an epitome of the world's history and a picture gallery in miniature of the epoch makers of the century and their achievements—in war on land and sea, in music, literature and all the arts of peace. It is a 700-page book, handsomely printed on good paper and published by H. J. Holman & Co., Philadelphia. Price \$2.50.

JASPER CO. (MO.) LETTER.

Editor RURAL WORLD: In renewing my subscription I wish to express my appreciation of the success that you have had in making the RURAL WORLD what it now is, one of the best papers for the farmer. The many able writers you now have make the RURAL WORLD a paper which more ought to have in their homes. To encourage the lady writers, I will say that I always look for the Home Circle page and always find some kind words that help and make better. The farmers here with their talks are interesting and beneficial.

Though Jasper is a mining county, yet we have good land and water and a fine climate. Many have abused the land, sowing wheat, wheat continually, for 30 years on the same ground. Then everything is burned that can be burned. Such management has reduced the yield of grain. Is it any wonder? Some have used fertilizers, but they are expensive. A few are trying the cow pea. Fertility must be put back into the soil. Even the rich soil of the Philippines would refuse to respond to such treatment as has been given here. Our markets here are the best. Anything the farmer raises is ready cash. Why is it? Flour is sent here from the mills of Minnesota and sold at our stores for 10 cents a bushel. The evening bell here and put the flour on the market for. Yet you can get a thousand miles from here and you find our flour selling for less than you can buy it here from the millers. Truly, we can ask, why is it? The American people are ambitious, always reaching out; many times reaching out for a nickel while the dollar at their feet is not seen. The farmer is not careful enough when what he gets. He wastes too much. Look at the large acre planted which he is not able to cultivate as it ought to be done. If the crop is good much is wasted by not being properly taken care of.

We came to Jasper county in 1899. We have only 80 acres, but what we have is our own. Many around us have not even a home.

If Mr. Heaton would come to this country he would not have to milk in mud over a shoe top. Here the cow could be driven under a black jack or let go until it stopped raining, as the ground here dries quickly. Most of the farmers here are making good improvements and erecting convenient buildings for stock and feed.

Jasper Co., Mo. C. E. LADD.

BOROUGH FODDER IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Complying with Mr. LeRoy Gardner's request for information regarding sorghum fodder, I have been thinking of you for a good many years, and think it is the best of anything I have ever tried. I now in this country about May 10. Some soon later I have found that as soon as the ground is warm and mellow is the time. I sowed a bushel of seed per acre, using a wheat drill. Drilling takes less seed than broadcasting and makes better feed. On thin land the yield will be from two to four tons per acre. It does better on poor land than any other forage crop I know of. Last summer I sowed 50 acres of very poor sandy land and the yield was over three tons per acre.

I cut the cane when the seeds get black, let it until it withers and dries some, then rake in windrows with hay rakes. Then with a sweep rake I bunch, putting a good lead in a bunch, and let alone until I want to feed. Possibly this last will not suit Mr. Gardner's ideas of how to feed, but I would say sow cane by all means and then feed it.

CHARLES C. FITZSIMMONS, Wame, Ind. Ter.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

At a session of a Farmers' Institute held in Iowa, the author of Week by Week delivered an address, substantially as follows:

The topic, you see, is one which embraces all the activities of the farm. It includes the farmer himself; what he should be morally, socially and physically, and also includes his qualifications. The field is large, but full of interest. At the basis of ultimate and complete success there must be a foundation of morality. The successful farmer must be a candid and absolutely honest man. Honesty is the great need of the race. The love of money, the greed to be rich, has largely sapped the virtue of the American people. Men who have reached my age are acquainted with many farmers who are making haste to be rich have gambled on the Board of Trade and lost their all. In speculating in futures they lost the solid present. The anxiety to become rich has made farmers universally suspicious of each other. Hence insincerity marks all their dealings. A farmer must be absolutely honest to prosper in the long run. To obtain anything for a price below its worth is not the road to a good conscience, or to that prosperity which enables a man to enjoy his virtuous and sleep well.

A sound mind in a healthy body is the ideal physical American farmer. The ability to labor with one's hands is necessary on the farm, whether we do or do not exercise it. This ability is found more liberally extended on the American farmer-stands than elsewhere in all the world. The regiments who were on their way to the Philippines when they went on shore at the different ports where their ships anchored, were a continual astonishment to the natives on account of their large size. The French, the Italians, the Chinese, the Japanese, the Hindus and the Malays of the Straits Settlements seemed dwarfed in comparison with our soldier boys. It is notorious that the large majority of our regiments was the products of the farm.

It requires just such physical development to tame our wildernesses of forest and prairie. Naught but strong men could have accomplished what has been done in these respects. We who were boys 20 years ago remember well the strong men, our fathers, who overcame the obstacles which have ultimately in the happiest nation under the sun. The most generous tables in all the world are those at which the American farmer seats himself and builds his muscle three times daily. But it requires a capable and trained intelligence to bring about successful results. This the American farmer possesses. The masses of them are educated infinitely above the agricultural populations of every other portion of the planet.

They are well fed. It was proclaimed in the Austrian Reichsrath a year ago that in the rich province of Galicia 50,000 persons had died of starvation the previous year. They were agriculturists. There is a great, and in my opinion, unwarranted, rage over a poem by a Californian, entitled, "The man with the hoe." It was suggested by a French piece in which a man and his wife at set of sun are bowing their heads, summoned thereto by the sound of the evening bell. They are digging potatoes; they lean on their hoes, they have on wooden shoes. Could such a spectacle have been seen in all the length and breadth of our land? No, sir! To apply this picture to American farmers and their wives would be a vile slander. It would be the unpardonable sin. No, the most comfortable class in the world is the American agriculturist. He is thoroughly fed, takes and reads the papers, has shelves full of books, and is capable of filling the office of president, as more than one farmer has already done.

Unlike all other people engaged in this heaven-blessed avocation, the American farmer uses all his helps which inventive genius has produced to assist him. He keeps fully abreast of the times in this respect, and at times anticipates. He ticks his soil scientifically and it laughs back with liberal harvests. In the older portions of the world the agricultural populations are huddled together in hamlets; the houses are hovels with straw-thatched roofs, and in many a province of Europe you will find as many as three generations under one roof, living in company with all the domestic beasts and fowls belonging to them. Contrast this with our homes. It seems a desecration to name them together. They are as unlike as light and darkness. From such homes as those across the seas, has never proceeded aught of hope of bettering their condition.

It is the farmer who has compelled nearly every measure of reform. Sometimes by the method of the farmers who at Lexington fired the "shot heard around the world." At other times, as in France, it was the result of exorbitant and oppressive rents and taxation. The oppressor goes just so far and no further in burdening the farm. Patience then ceases to be a virtue, and there follows the extinction of caste and an enlargement of the privileges of the farm. In this country agriculture has always been an honored occupation, and with increased prosperity has grown for it increased respect.

The farmer is in league with all the

forces of nature. It is evident to every level-headed man that this is the truth. It may not always seem plain to us, so, but the fact remains. Men are leary in these days that they can command the early and the latter rain; that they can make rivers of water to flow in a thirsty ground. These enterprises are solely in the interest of the agriculturist. The vast systems of irrigation are to raise food for man. From present indications the arid portions of our country will, through the application of water, soon flow with milk and honey.

So far as the monuments of antiquity are to be depended upon the experience of man has evolved our fine breeds of domestic animals. The ancient descriptions all indicate that the cattle were the long-horned species found in half civilized countries, akin to those which in Italy, India and the Philippines are called buffaloes. Whatever men may say or sing the horses imported from France or England in many a way superior to our own strains bred in the United States. It is exceedingly doubtful whether our roadsters are even approximately approached for speed anywhere else in the world. It is also the truth with reference to our bees. American cornfed beef is the choicest in English and German markets. Herein lies the persecution of our meats in foreign markets. Had our beef and pork an equal chance with their meats in the butcher shops, they would soon monopolize the markets by virtue of their superior quality and cheapness. Healthy, pure and rich food makes the sweetest and best meat that ever strengthened famished men.

The American farmer, also, is the very backbone of national prosperity. Let the crop fail but once and a species of paralysis seizes upon all departments of trade. The poor, especially, look forward to the farmer for their food. The shrinkage of the floor in the bin with approaching winter. Nevertheless, it is becoming more and more apparent that all our efforts will presently be directed in supplying home demands. The increase of population exceeds the increase of agricultural products. The statistician of the Department of Agriculture, after comparing data for the last few years, gravely informs us that 20 years from this the entire products of the farm will be consumed at home.

If we turn our eyes to the fruits which are raised in temperate zones, we will see that American fruits are not only sought for at home, but are greedily demanded in foreign lands. American apples are at a premium in all the cities of Europe. I have been credibly informed that he who caters to the household of England's queen, always makes it a point to secure American Baldwins as the best winter apple known.

This recalls to our minds the researches constantly being made in the different departments of natural history. In entomology competent men are studying the habits of insects which injure our fruits and our fields. They have found out the plague which destroys the chinch bug. It has not wrought damage in my fields for years. I see, also, that a bug has been introduced from somewhere in the Pacific which will ultimately eradicate the scale, that pest of orange and peach orchards. Spraying machines, insecticides, fungicides are words in common parlance which were not found in the farmer's vocabulary when I was a boy. The government, too, is very solicitous as to the well-being of the farm. Bulletins are daily posted in the postoffice towns giving conjectures of the weather, which, if utilized, would save a vast amount of produce which otherwise would be ruined by the action of storms.

Bulletins on every farm topic are being industriously circulated through the rural districts. Every effort is being made to protect the farmer upon all topics which influence his welfare. Neither effort nor expense is spared. It is apparent that in these respects the American farmer is the best equipped of all the world's agriculturists.

If we look at our localities we shall see how this favored the farmer prospers. Everywhere throughout our prairie-rose almost palatial homes and handsome and capacious barns. The pastures are dotted with domestic animals, the orchards are laden with fruits. Within the homes you shall find the family on winter nights perusing the latest news, or reading our splendid magazines. Instead of a bunch of straw in one corner of a hovel for a bed, you are deposited in a glorious feather bed, and if you desire it you shall have a plethoric duplicate on top of you. At the table you have white bread, the choicest of meat, butter without salt, coffee, genuine cream, cake and pie. After supper you can listen to the music of organ and piano, accompanied by the voices of the prettiest girls and the most manly young fellows on the entire globe. On Sunday we all go, or should go, to church and Sunday school and with, "One united voice The God of harvests praise."

Mr. Heaton has evidently gotten the painting entitled "The Man With a Hoe" confused in his mind with the one by the same artist, Millais, entitled "The Angelus." The former is the one that served Edwin Markham as a text for his famous poem, and the latter is a picture of a man and woman in a field, in the attitude of prayer.

SORGHUM FODDER IN N. W. MISSOURI.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Noticing in your valuable paper that a subscriber wanted to hear from some one who had experience with sorghum as a forage crop, I will tell how I managed 30 acres from start to finish.

I began plowing about June 1, then breaking, harrowing once with a lever harrow, which put the land in pretty good condition. I then broadcasted the seed with an end gate seeder at the rate of one bushel per acre, ran the harrow over again crosswise, letting the harrow lap about half so as to leave no skipped places and to cover all seed. In about three days the cane began to come up and in 10 days one could not see the ground. From that on the growth was very rapid, drouth in August not seeming to hurt it at all. It grew right along when other stuff was suffering for rain.

About September 10 it began to turn ripe and when about one-half the seed was ripe I cut it with a McCormick binder. Had to get attachments for binder as the cane was from four to eight feet tall. I got it cut and bound in very good shape, let the bundles lie for a week, dropped by the machine, then shocked, turning the side of each bundle that was next to ground outside, and putting 15 or 16 bundles in a long shock. After standing for six weeks or more, until thoroughly dried out, these shocks were put into big ones containing from 35 to 50 bundles and let stand until fed out.

I saved the Early Amber variety of cane and think it the best for forage. I will sow 25 acres this spring, and will use one and one-half bushels of seed as the acre. One bushel is not enough as the stalks grow too tall and coarse for best results. It will produce from three to five tons of fodder to the acre on land that will raise 25 to 30 bushels of corn.

As to being exhaustive on land I can't say for certain, but don't believe it is as my land seems to be mellow and in the best of condition to grow any crop. I will experiment with the cow pea to some extent this next year.

Clay Co., Mo. J. S. YATES.

Many who have subscribed for the RURAL WORLD and the St. Louis "Republic," or the RURAL WORLD and "Globe-Democrat," in combination, ask if they can add new subscribers at the fifty-cent rate. We answer, yes. While there is no profit on such terms, yet the RURAL is so anxious to preach the gospel of progressive agriculture to an ever-increasing clientele that it offers extraordinary inducements to get new readers, believing that the great majority obtained will remain permanent subscribers. There would be more readers of agricultural papers if their advantages to the farmer were better understood, and that they may see these advantages we offer the RURAL WORLD to new readers at less than the actual cost of the paper. Every one, therefore, is invited to send in new names at any time at this low price—but preferably two or more at a time. For renewals, however, the price remains at one dollar unless a new subscriber is sent, when the two may be received for one dollar.

OUR LETTER BOX.

Subscribers will please ask their questions as briefly as possible, and on a separate piece of paper. Give full name and address. Answers may be looked for in the department to which they belong, in subsequent issues, if not given with the question.

COW PEAS WANTED.—Can you or any of the RURAL WORLD readers tell me where I can get cow peas? Jersey Co., Ill. CHAS. SCHMIDT. Any one of the many seed firms whose advertisements may be found in our columns can supply cow peas. In addition to the regular seed houses, there are a number of parties advertising cow peas and soy beans of their own raising. The information asked for will be readily found in our advertising columns.

CEDAR CO., S. W. MO.—We have had a nice open winter, only one snow so far that amounted to anything. Live stock of all kinds looks well generally, though some have to buy corn on account of the drouth last season. Wheat looks well, so does timothy that was sown last fall. There was more fall plowing done last fall than common. I want to buy some stock pea seed and would like the address of any RURAL WORLD reader who has such variety for sale. A. F. RETHMEYER, Jan. 29.

NEBRASKA STATE FAIR.—The Board of Managers of the Nebraska State Fair and Association, held at Lincoln, Jan. 23, was presented with a guarantee from the city of Lincoln of a donation in the sum of \$5,000 in support of the board. This places the board in a very favorable financial position, having the use of the grounds where the fair was formerly held rent free for this year. It is decided to hold the fair in September next. This money will be used in putting the grounds in proper condition. Arranging premium list is now in order. JOHN BETHUNE, Lancaster Co., Neb.

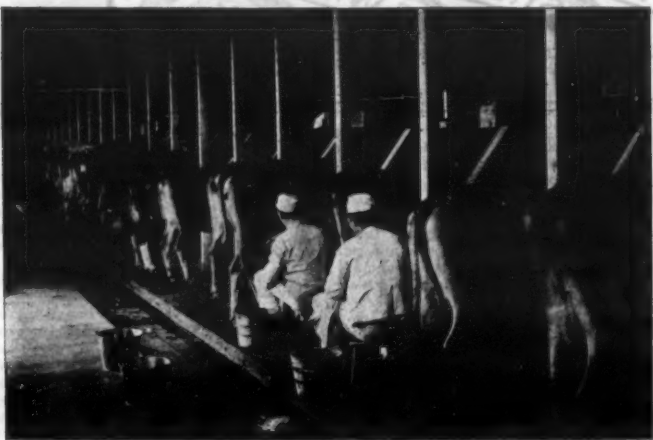
The Dairy.

MILK PRODUCTION

At the University of Illinois.

In a booklet lately issued by the University of Illinois the story of the University dairy herd is so pleasingly and graphically told that its retelling in part in the RURAL WORLD will, we think, be instructive to our readers. Particularly will those who are producing milk for a retail trade be interested in noting how the University people manage so as to produce a high grade of milk of unquestioned purity, but the precautions taken to secure cleanliness are as essential in butter and cheese making as the best products are to be turned out. It is the best in quality that commands the best prices and pays the biggest profits in

last milking. As soon as drawn, the milk is removed to the milk room, where it is weighed, strained and sampled for testing. Bottling.—Within five minutes after being drawn, the milk is in the dairy, aerated, and cooled to 50 degrees Fahrenheit. Cooling to this temperature almost entirely prevents the growth of bacteria, and thus increases the keeping quality of the milk. When the milking is completed, the milk is agitated to incorporate again thoroughly any cream that may have risen. Since such cream is unfavorable to low temperatures, the methods here employed very largely retain the fat in the body of the milk—a point of great value when intended for direct consumption. After a thorough agitation the milk is put into sterilized bottles and immediately sealed with paraffin pulp caps to protect it from contamination. It is then placed in the refrigerator and held at 40 degrees Fahrenheit until delivered.



WASHING UDDERS BEFORE MILKING.

To secure the milk without contamination, that is the problem.

these days. The story with illustrations follows:

The Herd.—Choice specimens of Holstein-Friesians, Jerseys, and Shorthorns, with a few selected grades, comprise the University herd, which, bred to the best sires obtainable, is maintained as a breeding herd of a high order of excellence.

The health of the animals is kept constantly in view. They are frequently inspected by the professor of veterinary science and are occasionally tested for tuberculosis, thus making the milk safe for infant use, without being either pasteurized or sterilized.

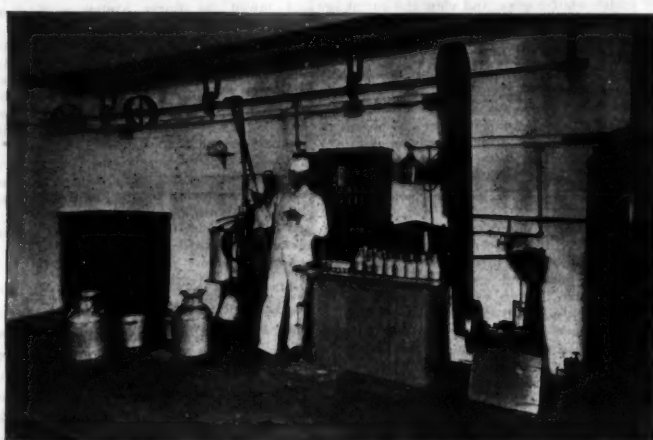
In summer a shady pasture, in winter a clean, comfortable barn and exercise in sheltered yards, always with selected feed and the purest water, insure the most perfect conditions known for the production of wholesome milk.

The Barn.—The barn is capacious, there being 1,800 cubic feet of air space to each

Separating and Testing.—Cream is quickly obtained by passing milk through a centrifugal separator that has a speed of seven thousand revolutions per minute and that may be adjusted to produce a cream of any desirable richness. So rapid is the process that the cream is secured before it commences to sour, making the product of excellent keeping quality.

The cream is frequently examined with the Babcock test, and by the adjustment of the separator the fat is kept at twenty-five per cent, which is the University standard for cream. The milk also is frequently tested and held to the standard by separating. If necessary, sufficient skim-milk to bring the fat up to four per cent.

Utensils and Dairy Rooms.—The pails, strainer, cooler, bottles, and everything with which the milk comes in contact are first rinsed in cool water, then thoroughly



SEPARATING AND TESTING.

"Quality Guaranteed" is the best trade-mark.

animal, or over four times the amount usually allowed in dairy barns. It is well lighted on all sides, and well arranged to secure the sanitary requirements and the quiet so essential for dairy cows. The stalls and mangers are roomy, and constructed with special regard to the comfort and cleanliness of the animals. All inside construction is made of dressed lumber, and thus is easily kept clean.

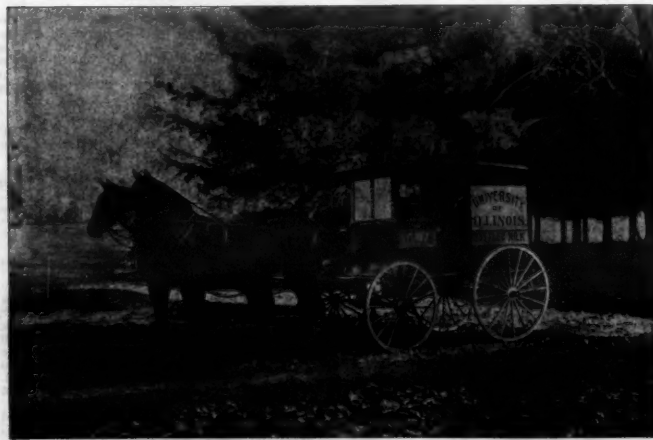
The cows are well bedded with clean straw frequently renewed, and the floors and gutters are scrubbed each day. No dirt or filth is allowed to accumulate, and every precaution is taken against dust and bad odors at milking time.

Milking.—We have found by experimentation at the University that most of the

washed in hot water and soda, again rinsed, and afterwards sterilized for twenty minutes with live steam in a brick sterilizer. They are then both clean and sterile and do not infect the milk.

The dairy is kept scrupulously clean, and is at all times free from dust and bad odors. The surroundings are favorable for pure air, and nothing producing bad odors is allowed to accumulate. Every effort is made to produce a milk that is as nearly free from all impurities and contamination as can be secured by most carefully observing all the principles and facts known to the science of dairying.

Delivery and Guarantee.—Preparatory to delivery the bottled milk is placed in zinc-lined wooden boxes, thus keeping it



STARTING ON THE MORNING ROUNDS.

Appearance adds a flavor to the food.

filth and bacteria that find their way into milk come from the surface of the udder during the milking process. To prevent this contamination, the loose dirt is brushed from the sides and bellies of the cows, the udders are washed and wiped, and the milkers are required to cleanse their hands and put on clean white suits and caps. The first milk drawn is rejected, as it contains many bacteria which have developed in the milk at the office of the test since the

both clean and cool. In hot weather, chilled ice is packed about the bottles to preserve the low temperature until they reach the consumers. Bottling not only prevents contamination during delivery, but also insures to all correct measure and uniform richness.

The milk and cream are delivered in bottles bearing the University name, and the contents are guaranteed to standard as above described, four per cent fat for milk and twenty-five per cent fat for cream.

FALLING AWAY IN MILK.

Editor RURAL WORLD: We must not allow the dairy cow to shrink in milk at any season of the year, if same can possibly be prevented. The early winter is apt to witness a falling off in milk yields if the cows have had abundant fall feed of excellent quality, whereas with the advent of winter, dry feed often of poor nutritive value takes the place of the juicy succulent feed of the weeks previous. Then it becomes no wonder that the milk pail "looks lean," as the old Scotchman might well be pardoned for saying. If the dairyman wants better results at this time, he must do better by his cows, that is the whole of the matter. We never know a man to get more milk or butter out of a cow than he was willing to put into her through the mouth. There is no reason why any dairy cow should be kept on dry feed alone at any season. When she cannot have the pasture grasses she should have either ensilage or roots, one or the other, right along continuously through the winter. Then digestion and assimilation of food will be promoted. The appetite and general health will be maintained at par, and the cow will be in a position to do her best, so beneficial and useful are the regular rations of some form of green, juicy food.

M. SUMNER PERKINS.
Essex Co., Mass.

FARM SEPARATOR CREAMERY IN WASHINGTON.

It will be of interest and possibly surprise to our many readers to learn that an up to date Moody-Sharpley System Creamery has been in operation at Washougal, Washington, for the past two months, says the "Hunch and Range," the owner and builder being C. M. Elspass, lately from the east where these systems are in successful operation.

These familiar with Washougal and vicinity know it is one of the most difficult locations on the coast in which to make a creamery succeed, on account of the hilly nature of the country and where it is impossible for a whole milk system to be successful.

Sharpley hand separators are distributed throughout the district, the cream alone being gathered by wagons owned by the creamery and run to the best advantage on the different routes. The farmers skim the milk soon after milking, and care for the cream properly until called for, and retain the fresh skim milk for feeding purposes.

The main factory where the cream is ripened and churned by a competent buttermaker, is one of the neatest, most complete and best equipped creameries in the northwest. The creamery machinery was furnished by P. M. Sharpley, West Chester, Penn., and is of the very latest design, consisting of a 12 H. P. boiler, 8 H. P. engine, a large size Squeezor Combined Churn and Worker, with a capacity of 700 pounds of butter at one working, two 300-gallon cream vats, a Sharpley Russian Separator, an improved butter mold and cutter, and quite a number of labor saving contrivances.

The plant has been a success from the start, the butter bringing the very highest price in the Portland market in competition with the best Oregon creameries. It is very gratifying to note that a creamery operated exclusively on this system can be run successfully in this state. Its general adoption will be the means of encouraging the development of our dairy interests more than anything else and increasing the output in places where owing to natural disadvantages creameries under the whole milk system cannot be operated at a profit. This system is also the only means whereby rundown and unprofitable creameries can be placed on a paying basis.

Mr. Elspass informs us that he will be pleased to answer inquiries or show interested visitors his plant and explain its operation in detail. He says there is room for many of these plants on this coast as the system is particularly adapted here. He finds that farmers are not only able but willing to run a farm separator and take proper care of the cream till his wagon calls for it.

He says it is the most practical system in existence and that where he came from it is being operated successfully winter and summer, covering a territory 20 miles or more in extent. The samples of cream are taken and the cream weighed right at the farmer's door and payment made once a month on the butter fat basis as shown by the Babcock test.

OLEOMARGARINE IS A LIE.

The editor of the "Practical Dairyman," commenting on a letter from a correspondent who attempted to defend oleomargarine, said:

The trouble is that the conclusions are based upon ignorance of the true character of oleomargarine. It is true that many sections are not well supplied with good butter, and the fact is not complimentary to the business acumen of people who live in such destitute sections and who could produce the needed supply of butter. The writer visited Martinsville, Ind., a short time since. The surrounding country is naturally a good dairy section; but the hotel served oleomargarine and the proprietor offered an excuse for so doing that he could not get a supply of good butter. If our correspondent has got hold of a sample of oleomargarine that will keep for six months or longer, that characteristic is enough to condemn it, for it will not keep that length of time unless it contains preservatives. We fear that the points of our correspondent is a little out of condition, for we can find no oleomargarine that is as delicious as he describes his to be. As a rule the stuff has no bad flavor. It has no flavor at all. As we have often said, it is a commercial lie, for it never proclaims its true character."

"Uneasy Lies the Head That Wears a Crown."

But such are not the only uneasy heads. Overworked housewives, harassed business men, anxious teachers, ambitious students—all ages and both sexes are uneasy with aches, pains, impure blood, disordered stomachs, deranged kidneys and liver. For all such, Hood's Sarsaparilla is the effective and faultless cure. It infuses fresh life and health into all parts of the body through purified, vitalized and enriched blood. Try it.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

DAIRY WISDOM.

A cow must be a hearty eater to be a good producer. Driving cows in a hurry is a money losing operation.

A scrub farmer keeps scrubs cows. Scrub cows will make a scrub farmer. The best dairy cow is the one that produces the most butter fat every twelve months on the least feed.

Cows do not eat alike nor act alike, and the wise dairyman will make due allowance for all peculiarities. Keep a cow waiting for her feed or to be milked and she worries, and a worrying cow is not profitable. Be on time with milking and feeding.

Farmers who think the dairy methods of their fathers good enough for them had better not attempt dairying in these days. Up-to-date dairying only is profitable.

Select the cows for a special purpose. A man starting a cotton factory does not purchase machinery for manufacturing woolen goods. If you expect butter from cows—secure butter-producing cows, not beefy ones.

In many cases a man may have good cows and not know it, because he has always fed them just enough to get a poor yield. Before condemning a cow, undergo a rough test by increasing the quantity and enhancing the quality of her feed.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

DAIRY NOTES.

THE 'CREAMERY A SUCCESS.—The management of the Ash Grove Creamery is to be congratulated with the success which it is having just now. They received 3 cents per pound for butter last week, with orders to ship all the factory could make. We also hear that the farmers are satisfied with what they are making out of their milk.—Ash Grove, Mo., Commonwealth.

A SUCCESSFUL CREAMERY.—The stockholders of the Hamilton, Mo., Co-operative Butter and Cheese Co. held their annual meeting Saturday. The treasurer made a full report on the business of the past year, which was quite satisfactory. As the company has been to a heavy expense during the year for new machinery and a boiler, also suffered a loss from fire, the usual dividend was passed. The report shows that nearly 1,000,000 pounds of milk were handled during the year. The daily milk receipts are about 4,000 pounds now, but in a few months three to five times this amount will be handled; the receipts are always light during the winter. The old officers were re-elected for the coming year.—Hamiltonian.

J. D. AHRENS, our creameryman, received an elegant gold medal Saturday from the president of the State Dairy Association. This medal was awarded to the Corning Creamery Co., at the association meeting at Holden, Mo., in November. Johnnie will also receive a fine gold watch, \$75 worth of butter tubs and some cold cash on the side by reason of being awarded first prize as the best butter maker before the Creamery Convention. No wonder Johnnie is as proud of his medal as a boy with his first pair of red-top boots.—Corning Items in Craig Leader.

The gold medal referred to was not given by the State Dairy Association, but was a special premium given by the Wells-Richardson Co., makers of butter color.

OLEOMARGARINE SHIPMENTS.—Washington, D. C., Jan. 27.—In response to a resolution of inquiry from the House, the Secretary of the Treasury to-day furnished a statement of the amount of oleomargarine shipped into the various states. The total shipments were 79,677,744 pounds, and the main shipments to the states are as follows: Colorado, 1,125,857 pounds; Illinois, 18,688,921; Indiana, 3,932,288; Kansas, 1,652,044; Kentucky, 1,490,577; Louisiana, 1,043,508; Maryland, 1,791,960; Massachusetts, 2,943,000; Michigan, 2,062,000; Minnesota, 1,343,000; Missouri, 1,133,000; Nebraska, 1,093,000; New Jersey, 5,675,000; Ohio, 8,320,000; Pennsylvania, 11,483,000; Rhode Island, 3,584,000; Texas, 1,518,000; Virginia, 1,139,000; West Virginia, 1,206,000.

THE COW'S STOMACH resembles a clock in one particular—its machinery is arranged to mark time; it is wound up to strike the feeding hour, and it strikes that hour almost to the minute, says the "Jersey Bulletin." If the feeding time is changed for even an hour the yield of milk will decline, and the flow of milk once lowered is very difficult of restoration. Regularity in feeding and in milking is of the highest importance with good cows; the better the cows the more important. It makes the difference between success and failure, gain or loss. Select whatever hours are most convenient, but when once selected adhere to them rigidly.

SILAGE AS BUTTER FOOD.—Some creameries object to the feeding of silage, but it is pretty generally believed that their objection arises from the use of poor silage. There is very little prejudice against this food nowadays, and if dairymen are careful to see that none but good silage is fed there will be less turning up of noses at silage-made butter. At a recent farmers' institute Mr. Converse said: "There is the same difference between dry stalks and ensilage that there is between hay and grass. Experiments have been made where cows were fed alternately on dry stalks and ensilage, and the results were always in favor of the ensilage. It is the water in the ensilage which makes it more valuable. You cannot feed dry stalks with water and make as much milk from the cows. The cows do to their best need to be provided with succulent food in the form of ensilage or roots. I can make more and better flavored butter from the ensilage, but of course the ensilage must be of good quality."—Jersey Bulletin.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's Signature is on each box. 2c.

THE IRON MOUNTAIN SHORTLINES ITS TIME TO TEXAS.

Train No. 51 now leaving St. Louis 2:21 p. m. daily shortens the time by several hours from St. Louis to Dallas, Fort Worth, Austin, San Antonio, Houston and Galveston. Through Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars will be operated on this train from St. Louis to San Antonio, and reclining chair car service to Dallas and Fort Worth. A delightful feature of the train is the daylight ride along the Mississippi and through the beautiful Arcadia Valley. Time of other trains remains the same excepting train No. 57 for Delta, Columbus, Cairo and Shreveport, which now leaves at 8 a. m.

CLOVER AS A FORAGE CROP.

Clover hay occupies the highest place in the list of forage crops. It is alike valuable for milk, meat and wool production. The large amount of the vital nutrient, protein, which it contains, is what gives the high feeding value. The grain crops are valuable mainly because they contain 12 to 14 per cent of the protein nutrient. Straw is of little value because of its low protein content. Clover hay cut at full bloom and properly cured contains as much protein as grain, and more than any of our common fodders, as timothy, millet, prairie hay, or corn fodders. The protein and other nutrients in clover hay are also more digestible than those in the fodders named, and when clover hay is fed to stock they are capable of utilizing more of the food for vital purposes than is the case with any other forage. When clover hay is fed less grain is required to make a balanced ration. To illustrate: If two cows were fed equal amounts of timothy and clover hay, respectively, the one receiving the clover hay would secure during a month 25.5 lbs. more of digestible protein than the one fed on timothy. It would take about 200 lbs. of bran to make up this difference in protein. The large amount of vital nutrients in clover hay furnishes the necessary material for milk production and for the muscular development of young animals.

A NEW CHEESE FACTORY.—This week's "Republican" has to report that the cheese factory at this point is now inclosed, the finishing touches on the inside being done and a coat of paint going on. It is expected that the machinery will arrive this week and that it will at once be placed in position. Things are moving along in a business-like manner about this venture.—St. Clair County, Mo., Republican.

Make Cows Pay.

If every cow would give half as much more milk as at present without increasing feed or expense, dairymen would pay well.

A Little Giant Separator could earn such an increase in product almost every day, and at the same time a losing business into a paying one. It is so simple that a boy or girl can easily manage it.

Send for Illustrated Catalog No. 11.

The Sharpley Co., P. M. SHARPLEY, Casual & Washington Sts. West Chester, Pa. CHICAGO. U. S. A.

CLEAN, WHOLESOME MILK

Can best be obtained by having it delivered in the common sense milk jar. Most cow milk jars are not satisfactory because the cap is used a second time may contaminate the contents. The Common Sense Jar uses a paper cap that is renewed every time the jar is filled.

THATCHER MFG. CO., Potsdam, N. Y.

M. E. Moore's Herd of Holstein-Friesian Cattle, Cameron, Mo.

He is offering some of the finest breeding, mechanical shakers and tubs in America. He has a fine herd of Holstein-Friesian cattle, and is offering some of the finest breeding stock in the country. He has a fine herd of Holstein-Friesian cattle, and is offering some of the finest breeding stock in the country.

GOOD WHEELS

MAKE A GOOD WAGON

THE ELECTRIC WHEEL

IT IS A FACT

SCIENTIFIC Grinding Mills

ECONOMY IS THE KEY TO WEALTH.

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY BY BUYING YOUR WOVEN WIRE FENCE

WE SELL DIRECT TO THE FARMER

AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

WE USE ONLY THE BEST QUALITY OF STEEL WIRE, ALL GALVANIZED, NO SMALL IRON NAILS, IT ALL INTERLOCKING, IT DOES NOT SLIP. Write to-day for circulars and prices.

ADVANCE FENCE CO., 11904 St. Louis, Mo.

RYTELSON ORNAMENTAL FENCE

RYTELSON BROS., Box 25 Ridgeville, Ind.

CABLE FIELD AND HOG FENCE.

Also Cable Fencing and Garden Fence; Steel Web Picket Lawn Fence; Steel Gates, Steel Posts and Steel Rails; Tree, Flower and Tomato Guards; Steel Wire Fence Board, etc. Catalogue Free.

DeKalb Fence Co., 57 High St., DeKalb, Ill.

Our Fencing Machines

3 different styles, 30 sizes. Prices \$5, \$10, \$15 delivered at your nearest station. Free printed matter for a card.

MURKIN FENCE MFG. CO., Box 138, Richmond, Ind.

DID YOU EVER NOTICE?

Our Stock Fence stands USE AND ABUSE. Try it. PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., ADRIAN, MICH.

MCCORMICK MACHINES are built in the largest works in the world manufacturing harvesting machines and binder twine. MCCORMICK holds the world's record 213,823 machines built and sold last season. This enormous output has been created by building the BEST in the WORLD.

MCCORMICK MACHINES ARE SO EASY TO HANDLE THAT YOUR BOY CAN OPERATE THEM SUCCESSFULLY IN THE FIELD.

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Exposition last season. Address
C. M. WEST, Shenandoah, Ia.

Horseman.



Terre Haute is now a member of the Grand Circuit and will give his meeting Sept. 26th to 30th, the week preceding the St. Louis Fair. The Terre Haute meeting is the last one in the circuit, and if the St. Louis Fair Directory is a bit late, it will try to make connection with the Grand Circuit, and have it include the St. Louis Fair Association, simply adding it to the list, and offering the proper prizes for the meeting. There is no doubt the St. Louis public appreciates well conducted trotting meetings and will give such a one an enthusiastic attendance.

As a progenitor of brood mares Nutwood was the greatest sire ever lived. He now stands credited with the dams of no less than 21:15 performers (20 trotters and 11 pacers), which is seven more than the daughters of any other sire have produced. They produced no less than eight of the new 2:15 performers of 1898 (six trotters and two pacers). The daughters of no other individual sire produced one-half as many. When it is known that in all brood mare history only 14 sires have got, in all, the dams of as many as ten 2:15 performers, the exhibit of the Nutwood mares becomes wonderful.

H. H. Parish's advertisement of Percheron horses will be found in this issue. A representative of the RURAL WORLD has visited his farm and seen his stock and declares it to be of superior quality, all rich in the blood of old Brillant, formerly owned by the late M. W. Deane. There are stallions, brood mares and fillies of different ages and fine style and action that will be put under the hammer. It is a closing out sale on account of Mr. Parish's failing health, and as the horse business is now looking up, and the market very active, it is a good time to purchase. Read carefully the advertisement on this page, make a note of the day of sale and be present to buy a bargain.

Missouri is fast coming to the front as a horse breeding state. There has long been an idea in the east, and it yet prevails there, and even among the buyers from Europe, that if they want to get first-class horses they must immediately fly away to Kentucky, and that that is the only state in which they can be found. The Kentuckians have appreciated the full value of printers' ink, and they have never failed to use it on every possible occasion. They have been liberal advertisers of the merits of their horses, and those merits have been spread far and wide. Missouri breeders have been reluctant to advertise, and hence this great state has been overlooked by purchasers, notwithstanding it has some of good breeding establishments as are to be found in America. No business can flourish if its light is kept under the bushel. The breeders of fine horses must come to the front and keep to the front. They must use more printers' ink. They must come to a better appreciation of its value.

It is not pleasant to speak of one's own merits, and it is not justifiable, unless it is to set facts properly before the public. Very many horsemen seem to think that to reach horsemen they must advertise in an exclusively horse journal, forgetting that the RURAL WORLD has had a department devoted to the horse for more than half a century. It has always had a warm place, and a prominent place, for that most useful of all our domestic animals, and on account of that faithful devotion to this noble animal, it has tens of thousands of readers devoted to the horse industry. It makes the bold challenge to compare lists of paid-up subscribers with any horse journal published in America. It has faith in its contention that it can do more good for those who want to reach horsemen than any horse journal. It makes this bold statement not in opposition to horse papers, because they are all right, and are doing noble work, but because the RURAL WORLD has been and is, undoubtedly, has twice as many subscribers as any horse paper published.

Nims and Bratton write the RURAL WORLD that the entry list of our Sixth Special Blue Ribbon Sale, scheduled for the week of Feb. 12, is a "hummer," and we will round out the first half-dozen of our special auction series with a record-breaking sale, which we know will be satisfactory to the buyers and remunerative to our consignors.

Thursday evening, we will sell in the National Pavilion a choice consignment of the highest class of park and coach horses, a special line of roadsters of high road qualities and an array of splendid specimens of speed, such as Prince Welles, 2:17½; Tom Powers, 2:14½; Harry Wade, 2:15½; and Hippocrite, 2:20½, represent.

In the show ring classes Frank Platter of Chillicothe, Mo., consigns his great mare Guelphina, by Guelph; McBrayer Bros. send Alfred Aaron, by Col. Lillard, and John Lyons presents the coming regent of the blue ribbon arena, the gray mare Holly Queen.

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Eureka Harness Oil
This is the best preservative of new leather and the best restorer of old leather. It is the only oil that does not gum and does not wear out.

YOUNG TROTTER STALLIONS

SCARCE

A prominent Kansas horse fancier, after returning from a trip extending through Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, tells the writer that he met numbers of buyers looking for first-class road horses, but that few were buying, owing to scarcity and stiff prices asked by holders. Says the "Western Horseman": "This gentleman says that desirable kind of any sort is extremely hard to find, good young stallions being especially difficult to locate, and when found are priced 'clear out of reason.' The writer is not so certain of the last statement, as, during a week's trip among the representative farms of Kansas and Missouri, we quickly learned that good young stallions are as much of a rarity as 3:30 trotters. We do not believe that top figures have anywhere near been reached for gilt-edged young stallions. If any of our readers hold to a different opinion, they will kindly point to a young stallion that is desirable from every point of view that cannot be sold at good long prices. Trotting-bred stallions possessing youth, breeding, speed, size, style, substance, etc., are the 'hot item' right at present."

L. E. CLEMENT'S GOSHIP.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Last week I looked at the track at Nevada, Mo. The association has reorganized with W. G. Lemen as secretary. The ground is under the management of L. E. Anderson. The track was put in shape last fall, the soil well distributed, and the turns mulched with coarse manure. The track will be in better shape in 1900 than ever before. Here I found in his paddock Nutregor, 2:17½; a three-year-old filly by Bellano, son of Dictator; a colt by Bagelotte, son of Onward, and a colt by Nutregor, all out of an inbred Wilkes mare. The Nevada folks will give an early meeting, probably the last three days of July and the first three of August.

The Market Fair Association at Carthage have yet three years under their old lease, but have notified the owners that unless they will extend the time ten years, it will be tied up and nothing done, as no meeting can be held without \$1,000 being expended on the track and about \$4,000 on buildings. I think the breeders can buy a lightning strike for a road driver. He can speed very fast for a few blocks and possibly for a longer distance. Nothing is known of his antecedents. He is a little brown fellow, handsome as a peacock.

John G. Callison, owner of Walnut Boy, has sold Noble C. to Iowa parties. He will soon appear as a bob-tailed English high-stepper. "What is it," he will make a good one. I also understand he has sold his roan stallion Daxler, 2:26½, by Wellington. I do not know where he goes.

On Tuesday, Jan. 30, the Splan-Newgass sale opened up, and Missouri horses twice topped the sale. This is beginning to be common and attracted little attention. Hastings, 2:14½, brought \$1,500, and Lark, 2:15½, a five-year-old gelding brother, brought \$1,400. Like Horseshoe tobacco tags "even Missouri geldings are valuable." I see W. E. Billup, of Memphis, Mo., paid \$700 for a five-year-old mare. Such sales are educators. Tuesday morning I looked in on the grand stallion Kanakake. A sixteen-year-old boy, who has the care of him, was brushing his rich chestnut coat and wondering if he would ever get the dead skin clear. The horse was loose in his stall, and as I entered turned the broadest, brainiest horse face I ever saw in my direction. Mr. Knell finds him a pleasant driver and road horse.

I wonder which horse Mr. H. L. Lefavre staked his money on at Denver June 20, an exclusively horse journal, forgetting that the RURAL WORLD has had a department devoted to the horse for more than half a century. It has always had a warm place, and a prominent place, for that most useful of all our domestic animals, and on account of that faithful devotion to this noble animal, it has tens of thousands of readers devoted to the horse industry. It makes the bold challenge to compare lists of paid-up subscribers with any horse journal published in America. It has faith in its contention that it can do more good for those who want to reach horsemen than any horse journal. It makes this bold statement not in opposition to horse papers, because they are all right, and are doing noble work, but because the RURAL WORLD has been and is, undoubtedly, has twice as many subscribers as any horse paper published.

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credit, and has four brothers that are sires.

Missouri will top the list at St. Louis in 1900 at the Louisiana Purchase Centennial meeting. You have fair warning, get ready, Missouri will have her good clothes brushed up and will do as she did at the Columbian Exposition, carry away more blue ribbons than any state in the Union. We don't have to wait until a sire has a hundred in the list to know if he is a great sire or not. Look on the RURAL WORLD'S advertising horse page and see if you think Elk Hill, by a brother to Maud S., out of a daughter of Nutwood, who leads all sires of extreme speed-producing daughters, and she out of a daughter of Woodford Mambrino, and she out of the greatest speed-producing dam by Alcantara (20), and she again out of the first great brood mare at Woodburn, Black Rose, by Tom Teemer (pacer), the mother of trotters, will he sire speed?

This morning I got a picture of the young sire Velocidad, by Elector, dam a producing sister to Nutwood. Will he sire speed? In answer, we say he has one already. We have a full brother to one of C. W. Williams' purchases, and he also is a producer. While we have few of the Wilkes horses we have one of his best sons.

I would not advise Mr. H. L. Lefavre to bring any of his horses from the west to St. Louis in 1900, for he may run up against some of the Kanakake colts, and Iron Quill took a two-year-old record of 2:25½, and has never lost a heat since his first race.

OSKAR'S SCREECH.

Editor RURAL WORLD: The editor has pardoned me (Governor Colman and I settled that privately), and I freely and gladly acknowledge his appreciation of Abdullah, 2½, the greatest son of Hambletonian, 15. If I had the same itching to pardon my humble name as other persons I could mention have for theirs, the nom de plume (or is it query), which is as of much value to the reader as my real name, would not have been appended to the modest "screech" of two weeks ago in defense of a fact. And I might add that I have a delicacy in sponging so much free advertising of stud horses as might be held at the door of other and more noted horses and writers. I am sponging, not the delicacy. But I will tell Mr. Clement that my stallion is Mac Michael, 11:24, by Egmont, 1:48, sire of Lohabaco, 3:10½, the champion race stallion at his death, by Belmont, 84, by Abdallah, 15. His dam is by a performing and producing son of Bashaw, 50, out of a great brood mare. Second dam a performing daughter of Bashaw, 50, out of a John Dillard mare, whose dam, Mac Michael, is dam of two. Fourth, fifth and sixth dams are by great thoroughbreds. In him we have two crosses of Mambrino Chief, 11, Bashaw, 50, and Belmontian, one each of Pilot, Jr., 12, Hambletonian, 10, John Dillard, The Chas. Kent mare figures three times in the pedigree.

Yes, I am a new reader of the RURAL WORLD. I have been reading it for years, in the sub-arctic region of North Iowa. The most of my days, and was not acquainted with all the great advantages of the greatest state in the Union. But I read of him, was brushing his rich chestnut coat and wondering if he would ever get the dead skin clear. The horse was loose in his stall, and as I entered turned the broadest, brainiest horse face I ever saw in my direction. Mr. Knell finds him a pleasant driver and road horse.

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thing I can do for him, I will, if he makes it known.

Now, Mr. Clement, go on puffing your friends' and neighbors' stallions, as that will probably be all the advertising they will get, but if you have any of your own let us know it, and where they may be found. Don't waste any tears over an injustice I did Gov. Colman. He has a little pen and don't ask your help. My post office box is Lock 27, Richmond, Pa. Jan. 20, 1900. OSKAR.

MAMBRINO, JR., MAKES HIS BOY AGAIN.

Editor RURAL WORLD:—Let's all hurrah for Whirlwind Mc, and pledge him in cold water. His record on a half-mile track—2:17½.

That's a bumper and a welcome for a new comer to the "fast end" of the list of Missouri stallions. This recognition is a little tardy, but it is none the less sincere and deserving, as will be shown further on. Some carping critics may jump up and yell "hey, there! that ain't no 'fast' mark you're givin' us." Well, come to the point where I admit it isn't remarkably "good," but a little recognition of historical facts connected with this fellow's racing career and management will create in the minds of many students of equine biological literature the suspicion that "thereby hangs a tale." I have the assurance of his present owner that such is indeed the case, as he will indubitably demonstrate during the forthcoming season.

The man who had the "nerve" to pay "one thousand dollars" for a single stud season's use of the great Baron Dillon, 2:12, and at its end offer "two thousand five hundred dollars" for the same horse, which sold a few months subsequently at the greatest trotting and pacing horse auction mart on earth, the great Madison Square Garden sale, of Fasig-Tipton Co., in New York City, for only eighteen hundred and twenty-five dollars—must be given credit for possessing a true knowledge and appreciation of the difficulties in replacing him, to the satisfaction, not only of his patrons, but more particularly of himself, who is the man to profit or suffer—as the case may be—more largely than any other owner of horses. That there doesn't appear any room for borrowing trouble on that score, is made apparent by the personal letter from the "Junior" proprietor, for he is known, the senior partner is the venerable and excellent mother of genial, gentlemanly, jolly Wm. E. Billups. A good son of a good mother is a good man, and a good man is a good horse. It runs in the blood and when you've got a good man and a good horse, the combination is practically unbeatable, at all events you can't "keep 'em down." You may say this screech is "all man and no horse." Just keep your tongue in your pocket. The "environment" frequently "makes or mars" both man and horse. And moral certainty is that moral rectitude, probity and financial responsibility—along with judicious "advertising"—are the best possible "backing" a "good horse" can have.

I have a photograph of Whirlwind Mc, 2:17½, before me as I write, one also of Baron Dillon, 2:12. Of the two, Mc seems a size larger, with the same beautiful solid bay color, fine, mild eyes, heavier bone and muscle, with a heavier neck and head. Mr. Billups writes me: "He (Mc) is a 'good one' he has many traits I like better than Dillon. He is a handsome horse, fine style, grand, good action, kind everywhere, anybody can handle him, can use him at 'service' with the halter. As pure galloped trotter as lives and as square going. Does not wear a 'strap' or 'boot' and has the New Hampshire 'state record' for the fastest mile heat race ever trotted and won there. His former owner says 'he has an authenticated track of 2:12, last half in 1:06 and quarter in 2:35, over half-mile track.' And further states in a recent letter 'that Whirlwind Mc is one of the greatest 'race' horses on earth. He was never driven for a 'fast' mark but to keep in shape for a 'clay' and possibly a 'mud' race. There were lots of races in which Mc acted 'first money' and sometimes 'more' in which he 'showed' second. He never started in a race that his owner was 'out for the stuff' and on the 'weather side of the pool box' but what he won.' He further says: 'I always thought I would not sell this horse and was offered \$10,000 for him, but when I got a chance to put him into a Chicago real estate deal for 'nine thousand dollars,' I was induced to sell him at the price.' From a 'blood' point of view, he is exceptionally 'well bred,' though not quite 'up to the 'fashionable' lines of Baron Dillon, 2:12, Whirlwind Mc, 2:17½, 2:23½, by Glencoe Wilkes, 3:50, sire of Geo. A. 2:12½, 2:17½; Whirlwind Mc, 2:17½; Jubilee (p.), 2:15½, and ten other standard performers. Glencoe Wilkes is a son of the great Alcantara, out of Betsy and I, dam of Moquette, 2:10, and others. She by Ericsson, 30, by old Mambrino Chief II. The second dam of Glencoe Wilkes was Mollie Lincoln, a thoroughbred daughter of Imp. Australian. The dam of Mc was the beautiful and speedy, 2:16½, and Mc, 2:17½, by Robert Allen, son of Ethan Allen; second dam Jenny, by Emperor; third dam, Kate, by Sherman Morgan, getting a 'double' Morgan cross with the very best Wilkes trotting blood, which predominates largely in many of the fastest and handsomest harness horses on the turf and 'speedways' of the great cities. The beautiful mare Daxler, 2:27½, who recently beat on the New York speedway such 'cracks' of the season as Bumps, Robert J. and Jack, is almost a sister in blood to Mc, being sired by a son of Alcantara, 79, and out of Topsy, by Holabird's Ethan Allen, a son of Ethan Allen, 2:16, with running mate. Topsy is also dam of Whisper, 2:08½. You will note the 'muscle' coming in the Morgan line as well as beauty. Mr. Billups concludes his description in these words: 'The horse's (Mc's) breeding is not quite so fashionable as the Dillon's, but in every other respect he is 'greater,' though in motion, color and size, he is the 'counterpart' of Baron Dillon, 2:12,' and that is praise enough for any horse on earth. Just here I mean to interject a phase of the case that to me, at least, has unbounded possibilities for the horse himself, for his owners and what is of paramount importance, the benefit of his patrons. I mean the 'climatic' outcross principle. 'There is more in it' than is dreamed of in our philosophy. Horatio, to slightly pervert a frequently quoted saying of the late lamented Billum Shakespeare, Esq. It only needs a glance at the numerous instances of climatic

transplantation which have been so phenomenally successful. Mambrino Chief II, Abdallah, 15, Elector, and a long list of others, not necessary to enumerate, are notable examples in substantiation of the proposition. Aside from climatic conditions, there is a happy combination of "blood" elements, that is unique in its rarity and of peculiar value in its combination and blending. You have the Wilkes, and right close to headquarters at that, then a cross of Morgan, where you get extreme beauty, combined with speed and endurance, through a son of Ethan Allen. Then comes a strong dash of the "sanguine" from a daughter of Imported Australian, good for well, fix this up to suit yourself; with a finishing cross from the fountain head of the family, old Sherman Morgan himself. Mr. Billups will keep Whirlwind Mc, 2:17½, before the horse-loving public without stint. You may confidently look for an "ad." from that quarter. It was a bold and daring stroke of business to get the great Baron Dillon, 2:12, as he did last year. It is a great advertising "card" for any stock farm in the land to be able to make such an announcement. It will invite comparison with the present Premier, and if he stands the inquisition successfully, it will redound all the more to his own credit and to the good judgment of his astute owner and to the emolument and pleasure of his early and persistent patrons, who will chase around patting themselves on the back, ululating lustily, "great is Whirlwind Mc, 2:17½, and I, even I, am his prophet!" That's about the "size" of it, and gentlemen horsemen who want to be "in it" will be seeking early and other plagiarisms to the "shrine" of Whirlwind Mc, 2:17½.

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MAMBRINO, JR.

FEEDING GRAIN TO MARES AND COLTS.

Several articles have been published, says the "Horseman," dealing with the feeding of grain to mares and colts, and the platitude may be reiterated that a breeder cannot invest his money to greater advantage than to buy grain with it and feed it to his colts and mares with the object in view of keeping on the youngster's bones the flesh that is foaled on them. It is a Scotch proverb that "Horse's best flesh is the flesh that is born with him," and has the New Hampshire "state record" for the fastest mile heat race ever trotted and won there. His former owner says "he has an authenticated track of 2:12, last half in 1:06 and quarter in 2:35, over half-mile track." And further states in a recent letter "that Whirlwind Mc is one of the greatest 'race' horses on earth. He was never driven for a 'fast' mark but to keep in shape for a 'clay' and possibly a 'mud' race. There were lots of races in which Mc acted 'first money' and sometimes 'more' in which he 'showed' second. He never started in a race that his owner was 'out for the stuff' and on the 'weather side of the pool box' but what he won.' He further says: 'I always thought I would not sell this horse and was offered \$10,000 for him, but when I got a chance to put him into a Chicago real estate deal for 'nine thousand dollars,' I was induced to sell him at the price.' From a 'blood' point of view, he is exceptionally 'well bred,' though not quite 'up to the 'fashionable' lines of Baron Dillon, 2:12, Whirlwind Mc, 2:17½, 2:23½, by Glencoe Wilkes, 3:50, sire of Geo. A. 2:12½, 2:17½; Whirlwind Mc, 2:17½; Jubilee (p.), 2:15½, and ten other standard performers. Glencoe Wilkes is a son of the great Alcantara, out of Betsy and I, dam of Moquette, 2:10, and others. She by Ericsson, 30, by old Mambrino Chief II. The second dam of Glencoe Wilkes was Mollie Lincoln, a thoroughbred daughter of Imp. Australian. The dam of Mc was the beautiful and speedy, 2:16½, and Mc, 2:17½, by Robert Allen, son of Ethan Allen; second dam Jenny, by Emperor; third dam, Kate, by Sherman Morgan, getting a 'double' Morgan cross with the very best Wilkes trotting blood, which predominates largely in many of the fastest and handsomest harness horses on the turf and 'speedways' of the great cities. The beautiful mare Daxler, 2:27½, who recently beat on the New York speedway such 'cracks' of the season as Bumps, Robert J. and Jack, is almost a sister in blood to Mc, being sired by a son of Alcantara, 79, and out of Topsy, by Holabird's Ethan Allen, a son of Ethan Allen, 2:16, with running mate. Topsy is also dam of Whisper, 2:08½. You will note the 'muscle' coming in the Morgan line as well as beauty. Mr. Billups concludes his description in these words: 'The horse's (Mc's) breeding is not quite so fashionable as the Dillon's, but in every other respect he is 'greater,' though in motion, color and size, he is the 'counterpart' of Baron Dillon, 2:12,' and that is praise enough for any horse on earth. Just here I mean to interject a phase of the case that to me, at least, has unbounded possibilities for the horse himself, for his owners and what is of paramount importance, the benefit of his patrons. I mean the 'climatic' outcross principle. 'There is more in it' than is dreamed of in our philosophy. Horatio, to slightly pervert a frequently quoted saying of the late lamented Billum Shakespeare, Esq. It only needs a glance at the numerous instances of climatic

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Choose a Carriage

With the help of our catalogue, it offers a wider choice of vehicles, harnesses, robes, blankets and horse accessories than others carry in stock, at prices lower than any dealer can quote. We are carriage and harness makers on the east, with every facility for turning out the best work at the least cost.

You Save the Difference between the maker's and the dealer's price when you buy from us. Money returned and freight paid both ways if you are not satisfied with the catalogue—it's free.

THE COLUMBUS CARRIAGE & HARNESS CO., Columbus, Ohio.

GREAT SALE!

The 16th Annual Sale at Limestone Valley Farm,

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1900,

7 miles east of Sedalia and 2 miles north of Smithton, Pettis Co., Mo.

12 registered saddle stallions, including Forrest Equine, the first premium three-year-old gelding at the World's Fair; two trotting stallions, Woodstock 7920, son of the great Nutwood 1190, and Willie Wilkes 2:28, one of the greatest living brood mares, by George Wilkes, and Andrew Allison 6205, res. 2:09½; two each stallions, one a record 3:00½ good breeding; fifteen yearlings, most of which are bred to Limestone Mammoth 208, and Olmstead 115, two sons of the great Starbuck 1000; 24 and 25 yearlings, the first and second premium jacks at the World's Fair, 1893; 15 head of thoroughbred Poland-China hogs, representing all the most fashionable, good, 40 head and 40 gilts; 20 young bears and girls ready for service. Please write for catalogue and be sure and come to the sale early or send.

L. M. MONSEES' SONS, Smithton, Mo.

ELK HILL 28234

SEASON OF 1900.

Sired by Lord Russell (brother to Maud S. 2:08½), dam by Nutwood 2:18½. Maud S. was the greatest trotter yet bred, as Nutwood is the greatest sire of speed living or dead. Terms \$25 cash or approved note.

JOHN R. HEPLER, Vermont, Cooper Co., Mo.

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19 stallions, 1 to 2 years old; 21 brood mares and 214 mostly black and grey, some dark grey. This offering is all of the famous brilliant family and includes the best of the breed. Will sell 7 years old saddle and driver. Some good teams will be offered. This is the best sale of Percherons ever held in St. Louis. Sale at farm, northeast of Everett, 5 miles northwest of St. Louis. Arrive at 10 o'clock. Catalogue sent free. Free transportation from Everett and return on day of sale. Lunch 11:30. Sale 12:30. Catalogue sent free. COL. J. W. SPARKS, Agent. H. H. PARISH, Everett, Mo. GEO. W. NOLL, Agent. A. M. WALKER, Kansas, for sale of trade.

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